criminals unique methods to monitor and control online activity or steal personal information or other sensitive data, such as—
(1) adware;
(2) botnets;
(3) ransomware;
(4) rootkits;
(5) spyware;
(6) Trojans;
(7) viruses; and
(8) worms;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation received more than 2,000 ransomware complaints in 2020 accounting for nearly $30,000,000 in losses;

Whereas social engineering to trick individuals to give up their credentials, often through phishing attacks, can allow attackers to access personal information and accounts, leading to substantial harm;

Whereas public Wi-Fi hotspots can be convenient, but are not always secure, and may expose anyone connected to the network to a malicious cyberattack;

Whereas there were more than 2,000,000 cybercrimes reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 2020 equating to more than $4,000,000,000 in losses;

Whereas everyone can take simple steps to minimize the chance of a cybercrime, including—
(1) setting strong passwords;
(2) using multi-factor authentication;
(3) installing updates;
(4) understanding privacy settings;
(5) backing up data; and
(6) thinking critically and carefully about online offers;

Whereas National Cybersecurity Awareness Month is a collaborative effort between government and industry—
(1) to raise awareness about the importance of cybersecurity;
(2) to provide education to public and private sector partners through events and initiatives;
(3) to ensure that public and private sector partners, and all people of the United States, have the tools and resources needed to be safer and more secure online; and
(4) to increase the resilience of the United States in the event of a cyber incident;

Whereas, in 2021, National Cybersecurity Awareness Month will emphasize personal accountability and the importance of taking proactive steps to enhance cybersecurity at home and in the workplace, focusing on key areas such as—
(1) cyber hygiene;
(2) phishing scams; and
(3) cybersecurity trainings;

Whereas the theme of National Cybersecurity Awareness Month in 2021 is ''Do Your Part. #BeCyberSmart.'';

Whereas there are approximately 500,000 unfilled cybersecurity jobs in the United States; and

Whereas the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security works with public sector, private sector, and government partners—
(1) to share information;
(2) to build greater trust; and
(3) to lead the national effort to protect and enhance the resilience of the physical and cyber infrastructure of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Cybersecurity Awareness Month;
(2) commits to continuing to work with Federal agencies, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, businesses, educational institutions, and other organizations to enhance the state of cybersecurity in the United States; and
(3) recognizes October as National Cybersecurity Awareness Month in 2021, with the theme ''Do Your Part. #BeCyberSmart.'', as an opportunity—
(A) to provide education to the people of the United States about cybersecurity; and
(B) to help all people of the United States be safer, more secure, and more aware while online and using connected devices.

SENATE RESOLUTION 411—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 6, 2021, AS ''ENERGY EFFICIENCY DAY'' IN CELEBRATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS THAT HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BY PRIVATE SECTOR INNOVATION AND FEDERAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. WARNER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 411

Whereas October has been designated as ''National Energy Awareness Month'';

Whereas improvements in energy efficiency technologies and practices, along with policies of the United States enacted since the 1970s, have resulted in energy savings of more than 60,000,000,000,000,000 British thermal units and energy cost avoidance of more than $800,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas energy efficiency has enjoyed bipartisan support in Congress and in administrations of both parties for more than 40 years;

Whereas bipartisan legislation enacted since the 1970s to advance Federal energy efficiency policies includes—
(1) the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.);
(2) the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–12; 101 Stat. 103);
(3) the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13201 et seq.);
(4) the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801 et seq.);
(5) the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17001 et seq.);
(6) the Energy Efficiency Improvement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–11; 129 Stat. 182); and
(7) the Energy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 2418).

Whereas energy efficiency has long been supported by a diverse coalition of businesses (including manufacturers, utilities, energy service companies, and technology firms), public-interest organizations, environmental and conservation groups, and State and local governments;

Whereas, since 1980, the United States has more than doubled its energy productivity, realizing twice the economic output per unit of energy consumed;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 individuals in the United States are currently employed across the energy efficiency sector, as the United States has doubled its energy productivity, and business and industry have become more innovative and competitive in global markets;

Whereas the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy of the Department of Energy is the principal Federal agency responsible for renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency efforts;

Whereas cutting energy waste saves the consumers of the United States billions of dollars on utility bills annually; and

Whereas energy efficiency policies, financing innovations, and public-private partnerships have contributed to a reduction in energy intensity in Federal facilities by nearly 50 percent since the mid-1970s, which results in direct savings to United States taxpayers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) designates October 6, 2021, as ''Energy Efficiency Day''; and
(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe Energy Efficiency Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 412—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 8, 2021, AS ''NATIONAL HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL DAY''

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. COONS, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 412

Whereas hydrogen, which has an atomic mass of 1.008, is the most abundant element in the universe;

Whereas the United States is a world leader in the development and deployment of fuel cell and hydrogen technologies;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cells played an instrumental role in the United States space program, helping the United States achieve the mission of landing a man on the Moon;

Whereas private industry, Federal and State governments, national laboratories, and institutions of higher education continue to improve fuel cell and hydrogen technologies to address the most pressing energy, environmental, and economic issues of the United States;

Whereas fuel cells utilizing hydrogen and hydrogen-rich fuels to generate electricity are clean, efficient, safe, and resilient technologies being used for—
(1) stationary and backup power generation; and
(2) zero-emission transportation for light-duty vehicles, industrial vehicles, delivery vans, buses, trucks, trains, military vehicles, marine applications, and aerial vehicles;

Whereas stationary fuel cells are being placed in service for continuous and backup power to provide businesses and other energy consumers with reliable power in the event of grid outages;

Whereas stationary fuel cells can help reduce water use, as compared to traditional power generation technologies;

Whereas fuel cell electric vehicles that utilize hydrogen can completely replicate the experience of internal combustion vehicles, including comparable range and refueling times;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cell industrial vehicles are deployed at logistical hubs and warehouses across the United States and exported to facilities in Europe and Asia;

Whereas hydrogen is a nontoxic gas that can be derived from a variety of domestically available traditional and renewable resources, including solar, wind, biogas, and the abundant supply of natural gas in the United States;

Whereas hydrogen and fuel cells can store energy to help enhance the grid and maximize opportunities to deploy renewable energy;

Whereas the United States produces and uses approximately 10,000,000 metric tons of hydrogen per year;